

The Washington Times.  
Published every day in the year.  
FRANK A. MUNSEY  
PUBLICATION OFFICE,  
Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:  
Daily, one year, \$3.00  
Sunday, one year, \$2.50

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MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1903.

### The Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift Should Be Followed by Other Benefactions.

It is to be hoped that Andrew Carnegie's recent gift of \$600,000 in Steel Trust bonds to the Tuskegee Institute will be supplemented by gifts from other sources generous enough to furnish President Washington with the full endowment fund the Institute so sorely needs. The cost of the work at Tuskegee—about \$150,000 annually—has hitherto been met by current subscription. But the labor of gathering together this fund has been an exhausting one for President Washington, whose time and energy could be far better applied in the proper field of education. To allow his exceptional abilities to be turned again into their natural channel, an ample endowment for Tuskegee is requisite. Mr. Carnegie's gift is a first step toward creating that permanent fund; and as such is to be welcomed as an exhibition of the truest and most far-sighted philanthropy.

There can be no doubt that after years of hesitation and perplexity enlightened opinion in the United States has come to accept the experiment begun by Booker Washington as the one hopeful means of solving the negro problem. Prof. Washington recognizes—as every other serious observer must recognize—that the negro's future in this country hinges solely on his capacity to become a factor in its industrial growth. Barred always from the hope of social equality with the superior race; barred now, in spite of reconstruction legislation, from all but the merest shadow of political equality, his sole chance of maintaining himself in the American scheme of civilization lies in the possibility of his playing some role of consequence in productive industry.

If he can become a skilled artisan, a thrifty farmer, a trustworthy mechanic, a faithful and efficient workman in any field of labor, his future is measurably assured. To survive amid the heat and stress of competition he must develop an industrial efficiency equal to, if not greater than, that of the race which now denies and will continue to deny him either social or political equality. Unless the negro can show a capacity for progress along the lines Prof. Washington has laid down for him his fate will be that of every other inferior race brought into contact and competition with our European civilization. By the operation of forces which legislation is powerless to alter he will inevitably be driven to the wall.

As a rational and hopeful experiment, therefore, President Washington's institute deserves the full and cordial support of every true friend of order and progress. It promises a solution of the negro problem at once humane and utilitarian. It has opened a true "door of hope" to the negro at a moment when all doors of hope seemed closing in his face.

Mr. Carnegie's latest benefaction is as wise a one as any rich American of our day can make. We trust that in his open-handedness to Tuskegee he will find many ready and generous imitators.

### "The Honest Blacksmith."

Robert Fitzsimmons to Have Great Opportunity for Usefulness and Joy.

We cannot share in the jaundiced tears which we see emitted by some of our esteemed contemporaries over the fact that the good and honest blacksmith of Bensonhurst, Robert Fitzsimmons, is some seven figures lacking a million in wealth. So at last Dame Fortune smiles upon the fine and husky fellow in financial matters. "Robert Fitzsimmons poor." By the mark! but it is a happy omen for the future.

Now we may expect to see a happy man ending his days—may it be many years hence—in the glow of his own forge and of honest labor and of a living well earned. Soon may we hope to hear the merry chorus of the anvil not far from Coney Avenue

and Twenty-second Street, and to see lined up the vehicles of both rich and poor. Of the fame of that establishment we need not utter vain prophecy.

It will be like unto that of the sun, moon, and stars combined, but, unlike them, it will neither set nor go into an eclipse. And what a place for a smithy, with the blue waters of Gravesend Bay sparkling in the distance, and great ships coming and going in an endless panorama before the eyes of the honest blacksmith when he permits himself to look up from his work.

Bob Fitzsimmons has tasted the bitter-sweet of money easily won and easily lost. As a fighter he has gathered in \$200,000. As an actor he estimates his profits at least \$300,000 more. How little of real joy have all these dollars brought him! How brief a time were they permitted by a kindly providence to burden his strong shoulders. A little wrestle with the stock exchange, the interchange of a few body blows with Copper, and it was all over. The honest blacksmith was himself again.

Now he can earn money in the sweat of honest labor, which will bring him rich return of happiness. Save for the domestic sorrow on his honest heart, in which we all must lend him sympathy, there is no reason in the world why Robert Fitzsimmons, blacksmith, should not become an honor to the city he lives in and a joy to his household and the children who hear his name.

### No Cares for Him.

The Elder Schwab Takes His Ease in His Own Way.

It is a pretty picture which the wires bring of John A. Schwab, the aged father of the man who receives the largest salary ever paid to the executive of a great industrial corporation, seated on the counter of the village store at Loretto, Pa., content with life and with the joys it brings to him.

Ed Shields is the happy man whose emporium shelters this nestor of the steel trade, this mountain giant from whose loins sprang the president of a billion-dollar trust. How honored is his counter! The hand which stretches every now and then in the direction of the cracker barrel, or which shows such kindly partiality for the glass-fronted case containing ginger snaps, could write to "Charles" and a check for a hundred thousand would return by the first mail without a doubt.

That hand, gnarled and twisted by years and hard work, has doubtless many a time spanked the chief executive of the United States Steel Corporation, in whose palm is held the destiny of 300,000 giants of the forge and melting pot. Yet it trembles not, nor is it afraid, this paternal member rearing dexterously out to extract a few raisins from the bunch—happy raisins, to be consumed by the father of Charles M. Schwab, most potent of sons!

Although the honors cluster thickly about the brow of this old Pennsylvania father, the cares are few, the responsibilities none. He is not forced to lie awake at night to ponder over methods for expending an income of \$1,000,000 and upward. For him no automobiles, no palaces on the Riverside drive, no trips to Europe to throw off the burden of nervous prostration, no yachts or gaming tables, no grim social obligations stalking ghost-like like the specter which would not leave Macbeth; no complaining, whining directors of crying stockholders, no talk of strikes or threats of violence. No! Nothing but a comfortable perch in Ed Shields' grocery store in Loretto, Pa., and a stout grip on the sugar barrel!

Who does not envy the happy, care-free sire of Charles M. Schwab, man of many cares? And who would not be willing to shoulder a few of the golden burdens which oppress the son? Alas, for poor human nature! We are all so willing to accept the horrid penalties of wealth, and prone to view without belief the joys of the simple life.

A Boston author has had an audience with the King of Italy. It was another Boston author who achieved immortality by arriving in Venice the day the Campanile fell.

"Mr. Adams" was the name under which "the meanest man in New York," the robber of the poor through policy, did business. In Sing Sing he will be known as a number, a walking "gig." How appropriate for a "policy king."

The late Col. Joseph Kiley Ricker was a monument more enduring than brass. Yet how cold and colorless is the scientific analysis of that which shall preserve his fame: "Jutee one time; leave half of the pressed lime in glass; one lump; one wine glass Tom gin. Fill with siphon."

J. C. Baylis spoke in New York at a dinner given to Horace White on "The Contemporaneity of Today." Truly a fascinating subject. It is our own opinion that today is more contemporaneous than yesterday. We are in doubt whether it is more contemporaneous than tomorrow. "This is a fact."

### The Field of Politics.

Payn Slightly Wrong.

The Hon. Lou F. Payn, a Republican politician out of a job, speaks like a man with a superfluity of grievance and a corresponding lack of discretion when he talks about any old sort of a candidate on the Democratic ticket being able to beat the President by more than 100,000 majority in New York State. Mr. Payn's grievance is due to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, as governor, lopped off Mr. Payn's official head, and his indiscretion is natural.

Mr. Payn calls attention to the fact that Roosevelt carried New York State for governor by less than 18,000. Immediately following his victorious campaign in Cuba, and only two years after the late President McKinley had received more than 200,000 majority in the State. In this connection a bit of history which is familiar to every Empire State politician is interesting, and may in some degree account for the small majority which Roosevelt received in 1898.

Mr. Payn, for some reason, never had any use for Mr. Roosevelt, as he says he was against him when he ran for the assembly, and has been against him ever since, his dislike increasing in direct proportion to the years went by. Payn was State insurance commissioner when Roosevelt was running for governor, and it was supposed to be one of his duties to try the fat out of the insurance companies to assist in paying the campaign expenses "and for other purposes" as it appears in the title of legislative measures.

Oil Badly Used.

The Hon. Lou did the frying all right enough, but it is said that instead of turning the lubricator in to oil the machine, he allowed the thing to run dry, so far as he was concerned, and placed receipts where he believed they would do more good than in electing his political enemy governor of New York. Consequently, not long after Governor Roosevelt assumed charge there was a request for the resignation of Mr. Payn, and a new insurance commissioner was appointed.

Ever since then the former commissioner has been studying up unpleasant things to say about the President, and his latest is that "if the trolley accident at Pittsfield had not cut the string of speeches he was making, he'd have hanged himself good and high by this time," and that the mishap was the only thing that gives him a chance now.

State Fight in Ohio.

Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, is already mapping out his plans for the conduct of the campaign this fall in Ohio. He will not be the Democratic candidate for governor himself, but there is little question that the man nominated will bear the official Johnson stamp of approval. As yet there is little or no indication as to who the nominee will be. The mayor's purpose is to make the fight alone, and he calls for a more liberal line, almost entirely, that is, that the issues preached by the Democrats shall be State and local matters.

The Republicans on the other hand are figuring upon a canvass with national issues paramount, as preliminary to the Presidential contest next year. Thus while one party treats of affairs directly relating to Ohio, the other will deal with questions in which the country as a whole is interested. At least that is the way they will probably start out, but as the fight warms up, it may be necessary for one to join issues with the other.

Mayor Tom in Charge.

The mayor, who has control of the party organization, will be the whole show. Instead of having one "Red Devil" traverse the State as was the case last year, he intends to have three or four of these big automobiles running over the county roads from town to town conveying speakers and giving political entertainments at one-night stands. They will also carry for distribution great quantities of literary tracts bearing upon the issues of the campaign. Much attention will be paid to the matter of getting these booklets into the hands of the voters.

In this way the mayor calculates to educate the electorate upon questions of taxation, franchises, and other subjects from the standpoint of Democratic belief.

Only Ohio Men Wanted.

Only speakers indigenous to the Buckeye State will be engaged in the Johnson campaign, while the Republicans will doubtless import some outside talent. By the time the election is held the new municipal code for cities which was passed by the last Legislature will have been in force for five or six months, and the success or failure of its operation may be reflected to some extent in the result of the voting.

It will be somewhat interesting to watch the effects of a campaign where one party adheres strictly to national questions, while the other ignores them entirely and considers only State and local issues. When it is all over there is not much doubt but that the Hon. Myron T. Herrick will be found to have received majority of the votes for governor, although there may be a chance for the Democrats to make inroads upon the Republican majority in the Legislature, and to prevent this Uncle Mark Hanna will be obliged to direct his greatest energy.

Mayor Johnson purposes to have the State convention endorse a candidate for Senator, and the probabilities are that the endorsement will go to the mayor himself.

HOPE IS NEVER IN VAIN.

Perhaps today is a dismal day, With never a joy in sight, But tomorrow may dawn in a splendid way And scatter your woes in flight. Tomorrow may come with blessings rare To lay at your feet, and you may wonder why men sit down in despair When the world is so fair to view.

Perhaps there is sorrow within your heart As you struggle along today, But tomorrow may rend the clouds apart And fortune may turn your way. Hope is never in vain; Though tomorrow be dark and drear, Each hour of today is a precious gear To help till the clock shall clear.

### COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

The High Honor Bestowed by Kaiser Wilhelm Upon Baron von Holleben—Improvements at Holyrood. Where King Edward Will Hold Court—A Problem Which Is Perplexing Society in London.

Baron von Holleben's Decoration.

The distinction which the Kaiser has just conferred upon Baron von Holleben is the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, in brilliants. The baron received the Grand Cross itself shortly after Prince Henry's return from his visit to America as a token of the Kaiser's satisfaction in connection therewith, and the further promotion in the order, which he has now received, is the star in brilliants.

An impression prevails among some people, even in Europe, that anybody who receives an order or decoration from a sovereign or from a government, can have the insignia thereof jeweled if he cares to devote the money to the purpose. This is not the case, and in Germany, Austria, and in fact in every Continental country of Europe, save France, no one is permitted to wear the insignia of his order adorned with diamonds or other precious stones, unless the brilliants have been specially granted by the government which has conferred the order. And, as stated above, the brilliants are only conferred as an additional distinction, dignities who have, for instance, the Grand Cross of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle in brilliants ranking considerably higher than the ordinary Knights Grand Cross of the order.

In fact the distinction just bestowed upon Baron von Holleben is the very highest honor that it has been in the power of Emperor William to bestow upon him short of giving him the Order of the Black Eagle, which is the Prussian equivalent of the English Order of the Garter, and very rarely granted to a civil servant, even of the rank of ambassador, on his retirement.

Pleasing to His Friends.

Baron von Holleben left many friends in this country, who, aware of his warm sympathy with the United States, and of his honest efforts to promote good feeling between America and Germany, will be pleased to learn that his services have received suitable recognition from his sovereign, and that there is no truth in the stories which have been published, according to which he was to spend the remaining years of his life, and his well-earned rest from his labors abroad in behalf of his country, branded with the stigma of disgrace.

It may be just as well to add that the circumstances of Baron von Holleben's departure rendered it impossible to take leave in person of the President and of the Secretary of State, or to bid farewell to his colleagues. He has, however, written to both privately to express his regrets and apologies for not bidding them adieu in person, and has done everything indeed that courtesy and personal friendship could require, as they themselves would be the very first to admit. There is no truth, therefore, in the tales circulated to the effect that

he had treated the United States Government and its Executive cavalierly in connection with his departure and retirement.

A Great Colonial Power.

King Edward during his recent stay at Lisbon drew attention in one of his public utterances to a fact of which few people are apparently aware, namely, that Portugal, in spite of its diminutive size, and relatively small population, is one of the greatest colonial powers of the world. In fact only England, France and Germany have larger colonial empires than Portugal, whose overseas dominions comprise an area of considerably over 800,000 square miles, as compared with Germany's 1,027,000 square miles, France's 4,367,000 and England's 11,168,000. After Portugal comes Holland, with colonies covering an area of 783,000 square miles. Both Portugal and Holland ranked after Spain as a colonial power prior to the latter's war with the United States in 1898. But today Spain has no colonies left to speak of, save a few stray remnants on the northern and west coast of Africa.

Improvements at Holyrood.

The court which King Edward and Queen Alexandra are to hold next week at Holyrood will be the first that has taken place there since the conclusion of the extensive renovations and alterations that have been in progress for the past sixty years. When Queen Victoria came to the throne this grand old palace, so closely associated with the history of Scotland, and where Edward Balliol, Mary Queen of Scots, and, in fact, all the rulers of Scotland, made their home, was in a shocking condition. Through various abuses all the best living apartments had been appropriated by the various Scotch dignitaries and officials, who, squatter-like, had come to look upon their residences as their own property, among the many who had thus appropriated suites of rooms being the Marquesses of Breadalbane and of Huntly, the Dukes of Argyll and of Hamilton, the Earl of Erroll, and many others, who, in cases where they did not occupy the apartments themselves lent them to either relatives or friends, and in several cases actually rented them out. Only the state apartments were left for the use of royalty, and these were in shocking repair.

To the late Prince Consort belongs the credit of inaugurating a series of reforms which put an end to all these abuses. One by one the occupants of the palace, some of whose families had lived there for generations, were ousted, not always without a good deal of protest, difficulty, and even threats of legal process, until now the entire palace is at the disposal of the King, who is for the first time master in his own house at Edinburgh. The apartments have all been redecorated, prepared and beauti-

### PARIS NOW PREPARING FOR EDWARD'S VISIT

Fetes Will Be as Brilliant as Those Given the Czar.

PARIS, April 27.—Elaborate arrangements are being carried out rapidly for the welcoming here of King Edward. They are on a scale of truly royal splendor. The fetes will follow those held at the time of the visit to Paris of the Czar of Russia and will include a number of events affording opportunities for brilliant spectacular effects.

Government architects have provided a plan for the decoration of the streets by day and for illumination by night. Private residents and shopkeepers have contributed large sums of money toward transforming the boulevards and boulevards of the city into masses of color with floral arches, festooned masts and loopings of flowers. A large force of troops is being assembled to add to the military pageantry of the event.

When King Edward arrives at 3 o'clock next Friday afternoon President Loubet, the members of the ministry and the staff of the British embassy will proceed to the Bois de Boulogne station to meet him. The station will be hung with thick velvet and Gobelin tapestries. The meeting between the President and the King will occur under a silk canopy.

### FRENCH TROOPS NOT DESIRED IN KWANG-SI

SHANGHAI, April 27.—An announcement that the governor of the province of Kwang-si intends to accept French money and French troops to quell the insurrection in that province, excites native merchants here more than the Manchurian question does.

A public meeting was held yesterday, at which the plan was denounced as likely to lead to France annexing the southern provinces and the ultimate partition of China by the powers. The meeting telegraphed to Peking asking for the abrogation of the agreement with the French.

### FRENCH TO SEVER CHURCH AND STATE

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Paris says: "Temps" publishes the full text of an elaborate and sensational scheme providing for the separation of church and state. The draft bears the signatures of twenty-nine Radicals, and twenty-seven Socialist supporters of the Government, including MM. Millerand and Jaurès.

The bill, as drawn up, expresses the conviction of those who believe that during the existence of the present legislature or at the next general election, republican France will not fall imperatively to declare her will, and see the reform carried out.

### MORMONS IN GERMANY WILL APPEAL TO KAISER

Mr. Cannon Presents Book of Mormon to Emperor and Asks Clemency.

BERLIN, April 27.—Hugh J. Cannon, the Mormon missionary, intends to appeal to Emperor William for permission for the Mormons to remain in Germany, hoping that his majesty's policy of religious tolerance may include the Mormons.

In his petition Mr. Cannon sets forth the morality of Mormon doctrines and refers to the inability of his adversaries to cite any example where Mormon teachings have been subversive of the laws of the state or of orderly citizenship. He declares also that by the command of the supreme head of the church polygamy is not taught.

Mr. Cannon sent last Wednesday to the Emperor and the Empress specially bound copies of the Book of Mormon in German. If no aid is extended to the Mormon missionaries by Emperor William, and if the orders of expulsion are enforced, all the missionaries will leave quietly.

Among the converts to Mormonism made in Germany are several policemen who were sent to observe the missionary meetings.

### POPE LEO EXCITED OVER THE KING'S VISIT

ROME, April 27.—The Pope is showing more interest in the prospect of receiving King Edward than he has in the visit of any other ruler. He also exhibits a certain excitement.

The Pope has ordered brought to him all the documents relating to the relations between the Holy See and England since 1880. The correspondence with Great Britain at that time was followed by the mission of Monsignor Persico to inquire into the situation in Ireland.

### AMERICAN COUPONS COUNTERFEITED ABROAD

BERLIN, April 27.—Seven counterfeiters have been arrested in a body at Posen. The men counterfeited various kinds, the coupons of government bonds and foreign coins, including those of the United States. They are said to have had American connections.

Direct inquiry to the court at Posen for information and details concerning this American connection brought the reply that the court could not answer the query for several days, pending examination of the prisoners.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

WEXFORD, Ireland, April 27.—The British steamer Manchester Market, Captain Hinkins, bound from Manchester for Philadelphia, stranded on Tuskar Rock, in St. George's channel today. The crew is safe. The vessel is in a bad position, and two of her holds are full of water.

### FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS TO COME TO AMERICA

Dr. Zahn Talks of Bringing in 400 Priests and Nuns.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Rev. Dr. John A. Zahn, provincial of the Order of Holy Cross, one of the largest of the Roman Catholic teaching orders in France and the United States, has just returned from the former country, where he has been arranging for the transfer of his congregation in that country to different parts of the world.

Dr. Zahn describes widely the confusion and dismay of the priests and nuns who have been expelled. He speaks more in regret and sadness than in bitterness against the administration now ruling in France.

"It would be hard for one not having witnessed those scenes to imagine the pitifulness of it," said Dr. Zahn. "There are thousands of aged priests and nuns who have spent their whole lives in charitable or educational work, and are now too old to begin life anew, in a foreign land, and yet must now face the world without that protection which they have known almost since their childhood. The expulsion is not so hard on the younger men and women, but to these aged nuns and priests it is indeed a terrible trial. To the nuns, accustomed as they have been to their cloistered life for so many years, to be compelled now to discard their habit and go into the world in the garb of women of the world, entirely dependent upon their friends and the church outside of France—for, of course, we will provide for them in a financial way—is the saddest chapter in this deplorable history."

"I shall bring 200 priests of my order and as many nuns of the Holy Cross to the United States. They are, of course, all teachers, and I shall not have much trouble in disposing of them to the advantage both of the church and state in this country. From our college at Neuilly and from that at Paris I shall bring some of the most learned men in my order. These I shall send to our institutions in the States, mostly in the West and Southwest."

"At the new college at Austin, Tex., which I shall immediately begin to rebuild, I can provide for nearly fifty of our fathers. I may also possibly establish a college in New York. Some of my congregation will go to our college at Washington, and a number of them and also the sisters to our university at Notre Dame."

Asked if any of the priests and nuns would go to the Philippine Islands, Dr. Zahn said: "The Philippine Islands now furnish the richest field of labor in the world, as well as the hardest, for teachers and missionaries. The great dearth of ministers there now offers a home for many. I shall arrange for a number of my order to proceed there at an early date."

"I have the authority of the superior general of one of the expelled orders to arrange with the authorities for the establishment of his entire following in the Philippines. This order, which includes eighty of the most successful missionaries of France today, and a large number of teachers as well, will prove a great advantage to the church in the islands."

Dr. Zahn says that, although some of the personal papers and histories of the orders have been preserved and the archives of a large number shipped to foreign lands, the enormous libraries of the different religious institutions have been confiscated, and in many cases the life work of some of the most learned of the priests has been seized. Historic old paintings and statuary have been taken and the monasteries, convents and colleges devastated.

"There is no possible way to fight except legally," he added. "This will be done, and while it is the general impression in France that the nation will be greatly enriched by the confiscation of this great mass of educational and religious property, it will inevitably place the government deeply in debt. The employment of great lawyers and the fighting of innumerable cases against her will accumulate an appalling debt."

Dr. Zahn will remain here for several days, and will then go to Notre Dame University.

### 100,000 ALENS THE APRIL RECORD

NEW YORK, April 27.—According to the Ellis Island statisticians this month of April will be a record-breaking one in the number of aliens brought to this country.

Including the 600 landed from the steamer of the St. Paul yesterday, the 1,504 brought by the Batavia, and the 725 carried by the Blucher, there have already been landed at Ellis Island in the twenty-six days of this month 89,619 immigrants. It is believed that the total number of arrivals for the month will run well over 100,000.

There is now en route to this port, and due to reach here in the week fifteen steamships. These are bringing the following passengers: The Oceanic, 1,120; the Umbria, 500; the New York, 400; the Columbia, 675; the Pretoria, 1,060; the Deutschland, 500; the Neckar, 675; the Gasconne, 1,002; the Savoie, 1,000; the Vaderland, 1,075; the Noordam, 760; the Norge, 626; the Konig Albert, 1,824; the Lombardie, 1,000, and the Trojan Prince, 1,108.

The number of immigrants landed in April of last year was 74,541.

### OVERPOWERS TURNKEY AND LOCKS HIM IN CELL

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 27.—Last evening William Tillinghast overpowered the turnkey at the city jail, relieved him of his keys, locked him in the cell, and then escaped from the prison.

Tillinghast was in jail in default of a \$200 fine, which was imposed because last Sunday he embraced his sweetheart and showered kisses upon her as they drove through a leading street, apparently oblivious of the gaze of those who thronged the thoroughfare at the time.

### TEAMSTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The proposition of President Knapp, of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, to submit any supposed differences that might exist between the company and its employees to the Chicago board of arbitration has been accepted by all parties and the strike is practically at an end. The teamsters will return to work today and all hostilities are to cease pending the decision of the board.